**Do you want to revisit the Outcomes, outputs and activities of the Africa RISING West Africa project for Phase 2? Please review them in Table 1 below:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table 1: Outcomes, outputs and activities of the Africa RISING West Africa project Phase 2** | |
| **Outcome 1: Farmers and farming communities in the project area are practicing more productive, resilient, and profitable and sustainably intensified crop-livestock systems linked to markets.** | |
| Output 1.1: Research products for more productive, intensive, diverse, profitable and resilient crop (cereals, legumes, and vegetables); livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, poultry and pigs) and integrated crop-livestock farming systems are identified and disseminated to farmers through development partners in the intervention communities. | Activity 1.1.1: Test a combination of climate-smart crop varieties and agronomic practices to increase and sustain food and feed production.  Activity 1.1.2: Test and disseminate a combination of improved breeds, housing, feeding, health and breeding practices to intensify rearing of livestock (sheep, goat, pig, and poultry) for meat, egg and milk production. |
| Output 1.2: Integrated management practices and innovations to improve and sustain productivity and ecosystems services of the soil, land, water and vegetation resources are developed and disseminated with farmers and development partners in the intervention communities. | Activity 1.2.1: Test and disseminate land, soil and integrated land-soil technologies and practices to improve and sustain productivity and ecosystems services at the farm and landscape/watershed levels.  Activity 1.2.2: Test and promote water management technologies and practices to increase water productivity in small-scale crop-livestock farming systems under rainfed and irrigated conditions. |
| Output 1.3: Labor-saving and gender-sensitive technologies in target areas to reduce drudgery while increasing labor efficiency in the production cycle delivered. | Activity 1.3.3: Demonstrate small scale maize shelling machines to smallholders and other stakeholders to reduce drudgery and labor requirements |
| **Outcome 2: More farmers and farm families are adopting technologies and practices to improve nutrition, food and feed safety, post-harvest handling and value addition.** | |
| Output 2.1: Improved technologies, innovations, practices and habits to increase production and consumption of safe diverse and more nutritious food for farm families, especially by women and children developed and disseminated in partnership with research and development partners. | Activity 2.1.1: Develop a nutrition strategy to harmonize the nutrition activities national nutrition approaches and link them to the crop and livestock activities  Activity 2.1.2: Build capacity of farm families, especially women to produce and consume diverse and more nutritious food. |
| Output 2.2: Postharvest technologies and practices to provide options for the food, and feed sectors are tested and disseminated to farmers, through researchers, extension staff, and development partners. |  |
| **Outcome 3: Farmers and other value chain actors have greater and equitable access to production assets and markets (input and output) through enabling institutions and policies.** | |
| Output 3.1: Improved policies and institutional arrangements to increase participation of farm families, especially women and youth in the output and input markets and decision-making are developed | Activity 3.1.1: Identify constraints to and opportunities for improving access to the output and input markets by women and youth in the target area. |
| Output 3.2: Options to increase access to production assets and increase participation in decision-making by women, youth and other vulnerable groups. | Activity 3.2.1: Identify constraints to, and opportunities for increasing women and youth access to production assets in the target area. |
| **Outcome 4: Effective partnerships are built with farmers, local communities, and research and development partners in the private and public sectors to ensure delivery and uptake at scale of SI technologies, innovations and practices.** | |
| Output 4.1: Alliances and effective partnerships developed between farmers, local communities, and research and development agents in the public and private sectors to enable the release, dissemination, and adoption of proven technologies and practices to scale. | Activity 4.1.1: Conduct cost-benefit and gender analysis coupled with other socio-economic analyses to identify and quantify adoption constraints and opportunities for different farmer contexts.  Activity 4.1.2: Map and assess relevant stakeholders to establish dialogue for the exploration of mutual synergies for scaling delivery of validated technologies. |
| Output 4.2: Gender-sensitive decision support tools to assess technology-associated risks and opportunities are available for use by project partners. | Activity 4.2.1: Identify and communicate gender-sensitive decision support tools in the context of different farm typologies. |
| Output 4.3: A framework for monitoring and evaluating technology adoption, and technology-associated risk accessible to the project team and scaling partners | Activity 4.3.1: Monitor and modify the progress of technology adoption process towards scaling |
| Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing centers (physical structures) and learning alliances are developed within existing local and regional institutions |  |

**Do you have a technology that you think is validated and proven (you have published it) but it is missing in the Table below, please share it:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table 2:** List of validated technologies ready for promotion through development partners in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions of Ghana | |
| Broad category | Validated flagship technology |
| Introduction of new crops and varieties to overcome existing biotic and abiotic stresses and improve productivity per unit land area | New varieties – drought-tolerant maize, rice, aflatoxin resistant groundnut, sorghum hybrids, early-maturing cowpea, dual-purpose cowpea, short-duration soybean, medium soybean, high yielding and disease resistant varieties of vegetables (okra, roselle, tomato, eggplant and pepper) |
| Agronomic practices to improve grain and fodder yield per unit land area, and improve soil nitrogen | Cereal-legume intercropping  Cereal-legume rotations  Dual-purpose food legumes  Cereal-vegetable intercropping |
| Integrated soil fertility management as a cost-effective approach to replenish soil fertility | Optimized N and P fertilizer rates  Fertilizer micro-dozing  Livestock corralling for manure/urine  Cereal-legume rotations  Cereal-legume intercropping |
| Improved livestock feeds and feeding, housing, health and breeding management packages | Sheep/goat flock feeding package  Sheep/goat health package  Housing and feeding for poultry  Guinea fowl hatching and brooding management  Stover quality improvement |
| Introduction of pre- and post-harvest technologies to reduce food waste and improve food safety | Storage – PICS bags, plastic drums  Aflasafe application |